

world is an integral part of the history of the United States.

Allow me to quote the words of: President Kennedy. In a speech delivered in 1961, he said: "Unfortunately, too many Americans think that America was discovered in 1620, when the pilgrims came to my state, and they forget the immense adventure of the 16th century and beginning of the 17th in the South and South-western part of the United States."

Perhaps President Kennedy's words would not respond to today's reality. I am sure that the Hispanic community I mentioned earlier, and which is nowadays evermore flourishing and influential, will ensure that the enormous colonising task undertaken by its ancestors in the 16th and 17th centuries in what today are the Southern and South-western states of this country is given due recognition by fellow Americans.

There is a very large Spanish section in the Library of Congress. Therefore this is a good place to recall that on territory that is now American, two great cultural vectors meet: one coming from Northern, Anglo-Saxon Europe, the other from the Mediterranean, what we could call the Latin and Iberian culture.

It is precisely on our collaboration with, and on the support of this noble institution, the Library of Congress, that I place my highest hopes for recognition of a new awareness of Spain's historic role in creating and forming the personality of the American nation.

The widely recognized academic authority of the Library, the new data-processing methods that give it an enormous capacity for disseminating its bibliographical and documentary treasures, as well as its plans for collaboration with the most important libraries of our country, are our best guarantee for success.

Honorable Senators, Honorable Representatives, a good knowledge of our past will enable us to better understand our future.

In 1840, Alexis de Tocqueville, in his work *Democracy in America*, wrote, "America is a country of wonders; everything there is in constant change, and all change seems to be progress."

We are now in the first year of a new century and are living in times of great change. Therefore let us live up to the spirit that Tocqueville saw in 19th Century America and let us ensure that all change will constitute progress, so that the words with which the illustrious Frenchmen described those Americans will ring true: "In America man seems to have no natural limits to his efforts; in his eyes, everything that has not already been achieved is because it has not yet been attempted".

Thank you very much.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The following statement was printed in the RECORD at the request of Mr. DASCHLE.)

EXPLANATION OF MISSED VOTES

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I regret I was unable to vote on the Iran Nonproliferation Act and two judicial

nominations, but it was necessary for me to be in Montana today.

I traveled back to Montana to join with Montana farmers, Montana business people, and Montana government officials, and Montana economic development experts in Great Falls and Helena to greet a high-level Chinese agriculture purchasing delegation. This group is led by the Chairman of COFCO, the China National Cereals, Oils, and Feedstuffs Import and Export Corporation, and includes senior Chinese government officials. We provided this Chinese delegation with information about the opportunities Montana presents and educated them about the high quality and competitive agricultural products and value-added food products in our state.

I have been working for over 20 years to expand trade and open markets overseas for Montana and American agricultural commodities, value-added agricultural products, manufactured goods, and services. Increasing exports brings benefits to our farmers, our workers, and our communities in Montana.

China, in particular, represents a market of almost unlimited potential. I have worked hard for the last 10 years to expand trading relations between the United States and China. This year, I am leading the fight to grant China Permanent Normal Trade Relations status, PNTR. The full implementation of this agricultural agreement is a vital part of this effort to bring China into the WTO. It will ensure that Montana and the rest of America will benefit from the unique opportunities in China. The delegation that I brought to Montana this week is only the first step along the road to increased exports to China.

The outcome of today's vote on the Iran Nonproliferation Act would not have changed had I been present. This measure passed, 98-0, and I strongly support it. I do so for three reasons: it requires the President to report to Congress on foreign entities where there is "credible information" that they have transferred certain goods, services or technologies to Iran; it authorizes the President to impose measures against these entities; and it prohibits "extraordinary" U.S. payments to the Russian Space Agency until certain conditions are met. I voted for a similar bill in 1998, legislation which passed the Senate, 90-4, and was subsequently vetoed by the President.

I also support the outcome of the other rollcall votes that occurred in the Senate today, for the confirmation of two Federal judges. Kermit Bye, nominated to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the 8th Circuit, and George Daniels, nominated for District Judge of the southern district of New York, are both highly qualified judges. Both were confirmed today, by votes of 98-0. In both cases, my vote would have made the outcome 99-0.

Although I regret that I was unable to cast these three votes, I am pleased

to have advanced the economic well-being of my state by continuing my fight to open markets for Montana agriculture.

INTERNET PRIVACY

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I want to bring to the Senate's attention an article from today's *TheStreet.Com* entitled "DoubleClick Exec Says Privacy Legislation Needn't Crimp Results." For many Americans, the fear of a loss of personal privacy on the Internet represents the last hurdle impeding their full embrace of this exciting and promising new medium. In addition, many other Internet users unfortunately are today unaware of the significant amount of information profiling that is occurring every time they visit a web site. Notwithstanding the significant privacy concerns raised by such surreptitious activity, many companies continue to oppose even a basic regulatory framework that would ensure the protection of consumers' privacy on the Internet—a basic framework that has been successfully adopted with respect to other areas of our economy. That is why I was so pleased to see a leading Internet Executive from DoubleClick state that his company would not "face an insurmountable problem" in attempting to operate under strict privacy rules. Complying with such rules is "not rocket science," the executive stated, "It's execution." Obviously, what this gentleman has asserted is that strict privacy rules would not impede the basic functionality and commercial activity on the Internet. I look forward to working with my colleagues on the Commerce Committee to draft legislation in this area and hope that others in industry will join DoubleClick's apparent willingness to implement pro-consumer privacy rules.

I ask unanimous consent that an article entitled "DoubleClick Exec Says Privacy Legislation Needn't Crimp Results" be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the *Street.Com*, February 24, 2000]

DOUBLECLICK EXEC SAYS PRIVACY LEGISLATION NEEDN'T CRIMP RESULTS

(By George Mannes)

The worst-case scenario for DoubleClick (*Nasdaq: DCLK—news*) may not be so bad after all.

The Internet advertising company has suffered a barrage of negative publicity recently over the information it gathers on people's online activities. News that the Federal Trade Commission is conducting an informal inquiry into the company's data-collection policies was among the developments that prompted a 23% decline in the stock's price over the past week. (It rose 1 47/64 Wednesday to close at 85 55/64.)

But at a Wall Street conference Wednesday, a DoubleClick executive at the eye of the data-collection storm told investment professionals that even the worst outcome for DoubleClick wouldn't present a major hurdle to its business plans.